

coloured either like the washings of shellac, or the blood of a hare, and which leaves no stain on the linen after washing, should be likewise regarded as pure (healthy.)

Twenty different varieties of vaginal diseases are recognised in practice, O Sushruta, of which injudicious and unwholesome food, menstrual disorders, congenital taints, and dynamics of acts done by a woman in her previous births act as the exciting factors.

In the variety known as UddvartS. (dysmenorrhcea) frothy catamenial blood is emitted with the greatest pain. In the disease known as Vandhya. (sterility) the menstrual flow is either absent or suppressed. In the disease known as Vipluta, an intolerable pain is felt in the reproductive organs.

In the variety known as PariplutS (Vaginitis) an excruciating-pain is felt in the vagina during an act of sexual congress.

In the variety known as Vitald-yoni, the vaginal canal is felt rough and numbed, attended with an aching, piercing pain. In all these four varieties of vaginal complaints the pain experienced is of a nervous (Vataja) character. A

female reproductive organ, which loses blood (bleeds , attended with a burning sensation in its inside, is called Lohita-Kshaya. In the disease known as Vimini, a large number of ova. is ejected with blood, accompanied by loud reports. In the disease called Prasransini, the vagina is displaced from its natural seat (prolapsus of the Vagina\ while the disease known as Kshobhiti precludes the possibility of conception on account of the extremely agitated condition of the local nerves. In the disease known as Putraghni, the patient may conceive at close intervals, but the pregnancy is often destroyed fthough the emission of uterine blood, which is facilitated by a weakened condition of the local nerves which is one of the specific features of this disease. In the disease known as PittaiayonS, fever with a burning sensation and suppuration in the vagina is found to supervene, These four foregoing types of Yoni-roga should, be regarded